THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., N°. 777. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 17 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Our Business in London hitherto conducted under the style of J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, and that in Hankow under the style of R. C. D. MOFFAT, will henceforth at both places be carried on under our own firm.

We have also opened a Branch of our firm at Yokohama.

Mr ROBERT CARRICK DONALDSON MOFFAT and Mr. FRANZ BORNTRAEGER, have this day been admitted Partners in our firm.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
2de 603 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDUARD BERTHOLD WIETERS, is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

TRAUTMANN & Co.
17ju 604 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as a *Public Silk Inspector* at this Port.

J. T. BRAND.

Temporary Office at the Silk Godown of Messrs. Fletcher & Co.

Hong name—*E-Yuen* 義源
tf 601 Shanghai, 20th May, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this place, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.

AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.
8jy-65 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER in our Firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1865. The partnership now consists of—RICHARD JAMES GILMAN, CHARLES AUGUSTUS WILD, HENRY BEVERLEY LEMANN, WILLIAM LEMANN, EDMUND HENRY LAVERS.

GILMAN & Co.
5au 546 China, 1st May, 1865.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves at this Port as *General & Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of RAINBOW, LEWIS & Co.

I. M. RAINBOW,
G. LEWIS.
13jy 590 Nagasaki, March, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

JACKSON & Co.
4jy 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.—The business of the Undersigned as *Public Tea Inspector and Commission Agent* at this port will from his date be carried on under the style of KINNEAR & Co.

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 567 Foochow, Jan. 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES LINDLEY GLOVER in our Firm ceased on the 31st of December, 1864.

GLOVER & Co.
21jy 541 April 21st, 1865.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. F. SCHILLHASS in our firm ceased on the 30th April.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
27ju 602 Hankow, 12th May, 1865.

NOTICE.—On the 1st instant, Mr. HUGH MORRISON was admitted a Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style and firm of GAVIN & MORRISON.

JOHN GAVIN.
tf 542 Hankow, 17th April, 1865.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves in Business at this Port as *Merchants & General Commission Agents*, under the style and Firm of BALLANCE & HALLAM.

T. FRED. BALLANCE.
J. B. HALLAM.
1jy 586 Hankow, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.—Mr. W. F. B. SAMS ceases to sign our Firm from the 31st March, 1865.

INNES & Co.
17ju 581 Hankow, March 18th, 1865.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOSEPH HENRY MCCLURE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
12au 578 Tientsin, 1st Jan., 1865.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechulin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CAPITAL,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Fire Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

Subscribers Capital £600,000

Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)

Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,

GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.

Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
11, LOMBARD ST. LONDON.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Depy. Chairman.*
Henry Hulsey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Jansen, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

SECRETARY.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.

ACTUARY.
Samuel Brown, Esq.
Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
23ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.

For terms apply to

TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-66 576 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON.

Established in 1710.

Managers:
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.

The Right Hon. W. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. P. P. BOUVERIE, M.P.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
S. P. COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
HARVIE MORTON FARQUHAR, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
Sir J. W. HOGG, Bart.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
CHARLES R. LITTLEDALE, Esq.
FREDERICK H. NORMAN, Esq.
EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
Sir HENRY RICH, Bart.
OSWALD AUGUSTUS SMITH, Esq.
HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
SIDNEY J. FLETCHER, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank Corporation of India. and the East.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
R. R. TYRRS, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yesi's in 2 & 3 doz. cases,			Tls. 8	p. doz.
Port,	"	"	" 8	"
Champagne, in 1			" 12	"
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)				
St. Juen, in 1-doz. cases,			" 8	"
Medoci	1	"	" 5	"
Cognac Brandy,	1	"	" 10	"
do.	do.	"	" 6	"
India Pale Ale,	4	" casks	" 2	"

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *CADIZ*, Captain Blake, will be dispatched from Shanghai on the 22nd instant, at daylight, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe viâ Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez, applications for which will be received until noon of Saturday the 17th, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of 20th instant, and Parcels at this Office until Noon of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office.

Wm. DAVISON,
for Agent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, June 1st, 1865.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself as *Public Tea Inspector, and General Commission Merchant* at this port, under the style and Firm of Gundry & Co. Offices at *Haon Felecha*, Foochow Road.

ALFRED A. GUNDRY.
tf 605 Shanghai, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned has this day established himself at Ningpo as *Commission Merchant*, under the style of Ernest Major & Co.

ERNEST MAJOR.
16se 606 Ningpo, 1st June, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Paul Dato in our firm, ceased on the 31st of December, 1864.

Wm. DATO & Co.
17jy 607 Shanghai, 16th June, 1865.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Craven Wilson in our Firm, both at Hankow and Chinkiang, terminated on the 15th instant.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
Shanghai, June 17th, 1865.

WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto conducted by Messrs. Craven Wilson & Co., at Chinkiang, will for the future be carried on under the style and Firm of

CHARLES HUDSON & Co.
tf 608 Shanghai, 17th June, 1865.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 6 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Trinity Church.—Divine Service is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Special Service for Garrison at 9 A.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

LATEST DATES.

England,	May 8	Hankow,	June 8
Hongkong,	June 8	Nagasaki,	June 14
Tientsin,	June 10	Kanagawa,	May 30

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, Feb. 28 } Received viâ Marseilles
Shanghai, Feb. 22 } April, 12th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending June 16th, 1865.

	Malwa New Tls. Old. Tls.	Patna New Tls.	Patna Old Tls.
10,—	475 a 480	315 a 320	335
12,—	480	325	355
13,—	475	315 a 320	350
14,—	475	315 a 320	350
15,—	480	320 a 322	360
16,—	480	320	355

DIED.

At Pootung, on the 11th instant, Robert Roberts, aged 23.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—June 16, *Vulcan*, (Br. str.), Cooley, from Fuchau; *Pembroke*, (Br. str.), Johnson, from Nagasaki; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, from Ningpo; *Mercia*, (Br. baq.), Simmers, from Newchwang.

Departed.—June 16, *Labourdonnais*, (Fr. str.), Pélissot, for Hongkong; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.), Gray, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam ship *Cadiz*, Captain Blake, from Hongkong, Miss Brass, Wylie, Dr. Dick, Lieut. Lumming, Doorley, Melville, and Mrs. Sulivan and 2 children. Per *Ying-tsze-fri* from Tientsin,—Messrs. Watters, Evans, Laen, and Meadows.

Departed.—Per *Nepaul*, for Yokohama.—Dr. Dick, Lieuts. Lumming and Baker, Messrs. Doorley, J. W. Broadbent, Schwemann, Wylie, S. Clifton, jr., G. Bortali, A. C. Olyphant, A. Leith, J. Petrocochino, R. B. Farr, B. Seare, Melvile, Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Sullivan and 2 children, Miss Brass.

The London Mail of the 10th May, due in Hongkong on the 23rd June, and here on the 28th.—It arrived last year on the 25th June, per *Pekin*.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Cadiz*, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Thursday next, the 22nd instant.

The French Mail of May 19th, due in Hongkong on the 28th June, and here on the 5th of July. It arrived last year on the 1st of July per M. I. Str. *Hydaspe*.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3h. 15m. P.M.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*;—each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD*.—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers.—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

It is matter for sincere congratulation that the French authorities have at length conceded the often mooted point of repressing gambling-houses. A marked diminution in crime became noticeable in the English and American settlements immediately after the closure of the gambling dens in those localities, and it was only natural that the frequenters of such establishments should take refuge on the French side, and carry with them all the elements of danger which their presence produces. When distributed evenly over the three settlements disturbances constantly sprang up which were often easily traced to the inmates and frequenters of the gambling-houses. How much this effect must have been enhanced when the whole body was transferred to the French settlement we leave our readers to judge. We do not know whether the French Municipal police sheet shewed a higher rate of crime after the closure of the gambling-houses on the North side of the Yang-king-pang, but it is certain that the quiet, orderly householders and shopkeepers who found themselves suddenly surrounded by native hells must have experienced the same uncomfortable sensations as are present to the dwellers on the first floor of a powder mill. It was to be regretted that the French Municipal Council did not at once act in concert with their colleagues on this side. They might reasonably have assumed that the French minister at Peking would never sanction the arrogation of a power to which the Treaty gives no claim, but would on the contrary bear out the Chinese in asserting their territorial rights. At the same time the public works which had been undertaken called for a large income to meet the anticipated expenditure, and that income had been estimated with a special eye to the amount derivable from licensing gambling houses. The extension of the bund, the building of a town hall, the construction and repair of bridges were undertaken on the supposition that a very large income would have flowed perennially from the places of low resort which filled the back slums of the settlement. On this ground we can readily understand the unwillingness displayed by the French to give up so promising and so necessary a source of revenue. Whether they were justified in balancing a question of local improvement against a question of morality may be left to the decision of casuists. But even then there were unmistakeable indications on the part of the Chinese of an intention to close the gambling-houses in the city and suburbs, and this should have deterred the framers of the budget from estimating their income at so high a figure. The lesson has now been taught with unmistakeable clearness that foreigners cannot assume jurisdiction over Chinese except by the sufference of the native authorities, and far less can they carry out any system with regard to native residents which flies directly in the face of enactments made by the local magistracy. We should have supposed that a compromise might have been effected—that were the French Council less determined to have the whole measure carried out or none, a system of rigid surveillance might have been instituted, which while diminishing the effects likely to spring from the existence of establishments of this nature would have obviated the necessity for the sweeping expulsion of all professional gamblers. For whatever restrictions are placed, the Chinese will gamble. If the hazard tables are destroyed, the votaries of gaming on a large scale will rush into the money market, and speculate frantically in exchange, while the more timid will find ways and means of satisfying their desires in private houses. The nation is a nation of gamblers, and an attempt utterly to eradicate gaming must of necessity prove a failure. All that we can expect to do is to diminish the evil consequences which flow from the universal practice of this vice, and this might be effected by a semi-prohibitive tax, by a limited number of licenses or, as we have suggested above, a strict system of surveillance. The mistake which is most frequently made by those who negociate either on a large or on a small scale with the Chinese is that no pains are taken to ascertain the true character of the people. It is not too much to say that by judicious representation almost any concession can be obtained, while an offersive attempt at compulsion stirs up the natural obstinacy of the Chinese character, and fans the embers of that contemptuous hostility towards foreign nations which has not yet been totally eradicated from the Chinese breast. The authorities require to be treated diplomatically, nor are they less open to judicious manœuvering than they are resolutely hardened against any direct assumption of power on the part of foreigners.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Since the date of our last Summary the weather has been fair, with two rainy days. The temperature has undergone little change. Few events of interest have taken place in the foreign settlements at Shanghai, and we are in receipt of no important advices from the river ports. Considerable dulness has prevailed in Shanghai during the week owing to the lack of public amusement of any description. A musical and theatrical entertainment, to be given by the band of the 67th Regiment, is, however, announced for this evening. Several celebrated vocal and instrumental pieces are included in the programme, and the performance will conclude with Selby's one-act farce, *The Unfinished Gentleman.* Every facility now exists for communication with Wusung. The carriage road has been completed, and to judge from the little effect heavy rain has had upon it, it would seem to be one of the best in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. On arriving at Wusung, every accommodation will be provided both for man and beast, at the Wusung Hotel, an establishment which, although long since established, has recently changed hands and is now supplied with everything essential to the comfort of visitors. A house-boat will ply up and down the river, in connection with the hotel, for the convenience of those who prefer water transit. The causes which came on for trial before H.B.M.'s Consul during the week, were few and unimportant. We publish a report elsewhere. In another column will be found the minutes of the last meeting of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held on the 7th instant. An interesting paper entitled "Incidents connected with a journey to Cambodia which had for its object a commercial enterprise," was read by H. Noëtzli, Esq. On its conclusion Sir Harry Parkes resigned the Presidentship of the Society and took farewell of the members. A report by the Superintendent of Police which we publish in another column, sets forth the advantages which would be derived from a Volunteer Fire Brigade being instituted in Shanghai. We fully endorse Mr. Penfold's views upon the subject, and consider that the recent fire in the Maloo, and the great loss of property caused on that occasion by the want of a properly organised force to take an active part in subduing the flames, should act as an incentive to our gallant Volunteers to meet from among their own ranks this deficiency in our means of preservation from fire. On the 12th instant a daring robbery was committed on a native bank situated outside the East gate of Shanghai city. The thieves, some twenty in number, entered the house attired as foreigners, and proceeded to rummage the boxes. Meeting with resistance from those living on the premises, a conflict ensued, which resulted in several of the latter being severely wounded, and during the confusion which ensued, the burglars effected their escape. Two of them have, however, been caught and identified, and it is probable that through them the whole gang will be brought to justice. On the 8th instant, Tsêng Kuo-fan left for the Shantung province, Li Hung-chang was to have proceeded to Nanking on the 11th instant.

Recent native advices from Peking are of an alarming nature. It is said that the Nien-fei have invaded the Chi-li province and now hold a strong position near Pao-ting-fu, a city situated at a distance of about one hundred miles from the capital. In anticipation of such an event, the Imperial authorities had previously given orders for reinforcements to be supplied from the Keangsu province. Accordingly the Sung-kong and Fung Wang-shan camps will in a few days be broken up, and the disciplined troops sent north. The steamers *Fenella*, *Glengyle*, *Viola* and *Fusiyama* have been chartered to convey them to Tientsin, at the rate of $5.50 per head. It is rumoured that Li Hung-chang has memorialised the throne to obtain permission to take supreme command of the Imperialist forces in the Northern provinces, and leave Tsêng Kuo-fan to fill the post of Governor General of the two Kiang. Taking into consideration Li Hung-chang's warlike renown it is thought probable that the government will agree to this arrangement. Meanwhile the formal exchange of seals between Tsêng and Li was to have taken place on the 5th instant.

Native advices from Hankow are to the effect that five more of General Pao Chao's camps have mutinied, and thus leave a balance of two still faithful to the Imperialist cause, out of fourteen which Pao nominally commands. The seceders have set out on a foraging expedition into the Anhuei province.

Our Nagasaki correspondent gives us further particulars as to the loss of the *Satsuma*. She struck at a distance of twelve miles from Nagasaki harbor, the weather being very foggy at the time. A court of enquiry was to have been held on the 8th instant. The Captain has been entirely absolved from blame in the matter. Forty packages out of about one hundred which composed the cargo, were saved, and the wreck was subsequently sold for $1,350. At the date of our correspondent's letter, itzibus were at 260 per $100, and dollars still scarce. The American brig *Star* has been bought by Prince Kaga for $12,500. The *Satsuma* was to have been sold to the Prince of Satsuma for 23,000. The Queen's birthday was enthusiastically celebrated, and give rise to universal jollification. Under date of 13th instant we learn that considerable excitement was caused by a Yakonin "running a-muck" through the settlement sword in hand and assaulting every one whom he met. Five Chinese and a Mulatto were severely wounded by him. The perpetrator of the outrage has escaped, but rigorous enquiries are being prosecuted by the native authorities.

Our advices from Hakodadi reach to the 6th ultimo. The steamer *Saghalin* has departed for the Manchurian coast. The Russian corvette *Bogatyr*, the barque *Ousuri* and six whalers were to have left on the 7th May for Nagasaki. On the night of the 3rd instant, an English sailor from one of the whalers in port was killed by a Japanese in a drunken brawl. It is a cause for surprise that similar accidents do not take place oftener, as the sailors from the whaling vessel, when allowed on shore, indulge in the utmost excesses. The foreign authorities have taken the matter in hand, but had up to the date of our advices obtained no satisfaction from the native officials.

The English mail of April 26th arrived in the river on the 12th instant, bringing telegraphic intelligence from London to the 8th ultimo.

North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

The thirteenth regular Meeting of the above Society was held in the Reading Room of the Shanghai Library, on Wednesday, the 7th instant.

Present.—Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B., President, in the chair, G. F. Seward, Esq., Vice-President, Revds. C. H. Butcher and F. Mitchel, Doctors Lamprey, Robson and Johnston, Messrs. Thorne, Oppert, Alabaster, Markham, Gribble, Brown, Kidner, Kingsmill, Noëtzli, and others.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, and the Candidates on the list for membership duly elected, the following gentlemen were proposed for election at the next meeting.

As Resident members.

Proposed by Mr. Brown, seconded by Dr. Johnston.

C. Dillon, Esq.,
A. C. Dulcken, Esq.

Proposed by Rev. C. H. Butcher, seconded by Sir Harry S. Parkes.

Rev. Moritz Kaufmann.

Proposed by Dr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Kingsmill.

J. Sparrow Knight, Esq.

As non-Resident members.

Proposed by Sir Harry S. Parkes, seconded by Mr. J. McL. Brown.

Dr. Falconer, Hankow.
Dr. Reid, "
Robt. Watmore, Esq., "
Ambrose Littledale, Esq., "

The President announced that Wu, ex-Taoutai of Shanghai, had kindly placed at the disposal of the Society the lower story of his house in the Ningpo Road, and that the Council hoped that they would be able to arrange to have the next meeting of the Society held there. The Council had also engaged the services of a clerk and curator, who would reside on the premises. He hoped that the members of the Society would assist in the contemplated work of forming a good museum and library.

A paper by Mr. Noëtzli, entitled "Incidents connected with a journey to Cambodia which had for its object a commercial enterprise," was then read.

It struck the writer, then at Singapore, that Kamput, a port of Cambodia doing a considerable trade with Singapore, and where no European merchant had yet settled, offered inducements to start a foreign trade, and in the spring of 1859 he, with a companion, left Singapore in a schooner for that port. On landing they found Kamput, a small town of 5 to 6,000 inhabitants, built on a narrow river, the people mostly Chinese and refugees from Cochin China. They were well received by the king, who had come down to Kamput to witness the launch of a vessel built in European style, and who, like his neighbour at Siam, is not only friendly to foreigners but also the first trader in his own country. The adventurers, however, soon found that it was not possible to dispose of their goods at Kamput, the real trade of the place being conducted at Kau-kao, a seaport of Cochin China, about 10 miles South. The French at this time being engaged in war with that country no Europeans were allowed to visit the port which communicates directly with the river Mei-kong. Here the Chinese barter their goods for rice, liquid, indigo, salt, fish, horns and hides, cotton, cardamoms, gamboge and silk for the Indian market, which are carried in boats thence to Kamput to be exported to China and Singapore. After a dinner with the king, followed by a visit from His Majesty, Mr. Noëtzli and his companion travelled in buffalo-carts to U-dong, the Capital. Of the journey thither and the city itself Mr. Noëtzli gave an interesting description; here he was kindly received by the first Prince and remained some time. The time of the arrival of the king from Kamput being, however, doubtful, he left, and visited the French missionary station at Pinhulie, the seat of a bishop, and after a stay of a few days went on to Phenum Beng. Phenum Beng is situated at the spot where the Mei-kong and the outlet of the Ta-li-sap lake, after joining, again divide to enclose the delta of the Mei-kong, forming here a cross. It has thus direct water communications in four directions; one arm coming from the lake Ta-li-sap, connected with the Siamese province and town of Battam-bong; one (the Mei-kong) flowing from the mountains of Thibet through the South-west province of China and the Lao country; the third flowing through the province of Mi-tho, communicating with Saigon; and the fourth leading to Barsac, from which at Chandoc commences the canal spoken of before as connected with Cau-cao. Thus situated Phenum Beng is the most important station in Cambodia and the emporium for foreign and native goods; the population is probably from 20,000 [illegible]000, and the river is so wide that the opposite shore belonging to Cochin China is not visible. The inhabitants, ranged according to their respective numbers, are Cochin Chinese, Cambodians, Chinese and Malays; the principal merchants being Chinese. The natives here appear to be as much addicted to opium-smoking as the Chinese. The writer then gave a description of the currency, and exhibited a silver Tical lately coined by the king of Cambodia. The coin most in use is the Cochin Chinese cash, but others are current. The locality, in addition to the usual articles of commerce, produces abundance of sugar-cane and fruits and vegetables of excellent quality. From Phenum Beng the writer started for the Ta-li-sap lake, the river passing through dense jungle affording shelter for multitudes of birds and monkeys, but apparently uninhabited by man. The lake is situated between about 12° and 14° north latitude, and has probably a diameter of about 12 miles and a circumference of 400 miles. The shores are low and covered with thick forest and during the inundations are flooded; the water is shallow but is inhabited by countless shoals of fish. A large fishing village marked the entrance of the river flowing into the lake from Battam-bong in Siam, a description of which was given; here were found two Frenchmen lately returned from the gold mines. They stated that gold in abundance was to be had at a small distance from Battam-bong but that hitherto the unhealthiness of the Chinese had prevented the successful working of the mines, the water in the neighbourhood of which is moreover stated to be poisonous. Here a letter received caused Mr. Noëtzli's immediate return and he decided on the overland route to Bangkok as the quickest; after many disagrémens and some dangers surmounted, added to the impossibility of procuring proper food, he arrived in the middle of August at Bangkok.

The President having made a few remarks on Cambodia, its ancient greatness and present poverty, its mineral wealth and fertility, its one port, and one inland town, after a reference to the history of Poland as offering more than one point of resemblance; passed a deserved compliment on Mr. Noëtzli, for his energy in endeavouring to open a country so little known, and his courage in alone undertaking the overland journey from Battam-bong to Bangkok.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Noëtzli was then passed unanimously.

The President having announced to the meeting his approaching departure from Shanghai,

It was proposed by Dr. Johnston,

"That this meeting, while congratulating the President of this Society, Sir Harry S. Parkes, on his recent appointment as British Minister in Japan, cannot but look with regret on his approaching departure, which will deprive the Society of his services as President which he has discharged so ably and energetically since its resuscitation."

He hoped that the President would still continue in Japan to take the same interest in the Society which he has always exhibited here, and added that to him the Society was mainly indebted for its present satisfactory position.

The motion having been seconded by the Rev. C. H. Butcher, was carried unanimously.

The President then made a few remarks on the present position of the Society and its future prospects. It now contains upwards of one hundred and fifty memners; up to this time there had always been a supply of papers for the monthly meetings, some of which were very valuable, and he had every reason to expect that for the present at least, there would be no shortcomings. He had been promised some extremely interesting papers and he hoped that the work so well begun would under his successor be ably carried out. With thanks to the meeting for their kind appreciation of his services, he thought that to the successive secretaries of the Society, Messrs. Jamieson and Brown, much of their present prosperity was due. He then in a few words took leave of the meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

Municipal Council Reports.

Copy of Report of the Superintendent of Police, *alluded to in the Report of the Watch Committee.*

Police Office, *June 5th*, 1865.

Sir,—As the number of Foreign Police available for fire (50) are now so few as to make it impossible for them to take charge of the Fire Engines and keep them at work, protect property, keep a clear space, assist in pulling down houses to arrest the progress of fire, &c.,—and as a number of foreign residents invariably attend at fires, willing to give any assistance, but at present each one acts as he think best, the result being a great destruction of property which would probably be saved did the whole act in concert—were a Fire Brigade established it would be to the great advantage of owners of property in the Settlements.

A Volunteer Fire Brigade might be established, requiring but little time from the members who would be required to know how to put into working order all the Engines in the Settlement. This might be learned in one short lesson.

All the Engines should be placed under the orders of the Brigade:—

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That the pulling down of houses to arrest the progress of the fire should be done only under the direction of the Brigade:—

That at the breaking out of a fire, the members be called by the Police as far as practicable:—

That ropes, hooks, axes, and any articles considered necessary, be procured for pulling down houses, &c.

As it is difficult to procure water even close to the river at low tide, I would recommend that one of the Engines be placed on a boat and kept afloat. This might be rowed to any point, and, provided hose were procured, could force water from one to two thousand feet in any direction, and thus [illegible] other Engines.

That on the Brigade proceeding to a fire they should fall in at some point (say the nearest Engines), until told off to some point or duty.

C. Penfold,
Superintendent M. P.

R. F. Gould, Esq.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.

Before Sir Harry S. Parkes, K.C.B.
H.B.M.Consul.

S. Breuell, Esq. }
C. Colnett, Esq. } *Assessors.*

Shanghai, June 13th 1865.

Limby *versus* Blum Bros.

The plaint in this case was to the following effect:—That on the 22nd of July, 1864, it was agreed between the plaintiff and defendants that the latter should sell and deliver to the plaintiff 692 bales of cut seaweed, weighing 440 piculs, upon the terms that the seaweed should be in good order and condition and should be paid for at the price of Tls. 2,750 for the entire invoice, at ninety days prompt, with corresponding interest. And the plaintiff has paid this price for the seaweed, and all the conditions were fulfilled by the plaintiff. Yet the defendants delivered to him a much smaller quantity, namely 632 bales, in bad order and condition and short in weight. Whereby the plaintiff lost the price paid by him for the seaweed and the profits which he would have derived from the performance of the agreement by the defendants.

The defendants made a general denial of the agreement in the manner and form alleged in the plaint, and of all allegations in the plaint, in respect thereof. As to the money counts. Except as to the sum of Tls. 246.76, the value of 62 bales of seaweed short delivered, as referred to in the plaint, the defendant stated that he never was indebted as alleged. As to the above-mentioned sum of Tls. 246.76, payment thereof would be made into Court.

Mr. Myburgh said the whole case was so simple that he would make but few remarks. The action was brought by Mr. Limby on a contract made with Blum Bros. for the supply of 692 bales of seaweed, to be delivered by them in Hankow, in good order and condition. There were two breaches made by the defendants in the performance of this contract,—the seaweed was not in good order and condition, and was less in quantity than stipulated. The wor[d] "warranted" had not been used in the contr[act] but it was not necessary; it was implied. [The] seaweed was sold at a much lower rate than [it] had been according to contract. Mr. Inne[s,] Limby's agent at Hankow, had stated [in] evidence formerly taken, that some of it was sold at Tls. 7 per picul, namely, that portion which was in good order and condition. The natural inference to be drawn was that had the balance been of the same quality it would have sold at the same rate, as it would be absurd to imagine that 440 piculs could have glutted the market. It was on account of its inferior quality that the balance of the seaweed was sold, part at Tls. 3.50 and part at Tls. 4, per picul.

H. J. Limby said:—I am a broker in Shanghai. In July last I instructed Messrs. Powell & Co. to purchase seaweed for me. This is a true copy of the contract (handed in). By the contract the seaweed was to have been delivered in Hankow to my agents there, Messrs. Innes & Co. They were instructed to take delivery by Messrs. Powell & Co. I was informed through Messrs. Powell & Co. as to the quality, weight and condition of the seaweed. I make my claim on account of the actual difference between the contract weight and that of the quantity delivered, and because of the difference between the price at which Mr. Innes sold the seaweed and the market price it would have realized had it been in sound condition. I sustained an actual loss of over Tls. 1,700.

To Mr. Eames:—I have had a year and a half's experience in seaweed. I think there are only about four qualities of cut seaweed.

To the Court:—There is a great difference between cut and long seaweed. The latter is much cheaper.

A. Espantosa said:—I was in July last a partner in the firm of Powell & Co. We negociated for the purchase of some seaweed from Messrs. Blum Bros., on the part of Mr. Limby. Previous to entering into the contract I had a conversation with Mr. Rosenthal on the subject of its quality. I had once before bought seaweed of good quality from Messrs. Blum Bros., on account of Mr. Limby. At the time I was purchasing the second lot Mr. Rosenthal assured me it was equal to if not better than the previous lot purchased. He informed me that this seaweed had been in Hankow for some time.

To Mr. Eames:—I am pretty familiar with the quality of seaweed. I know there are several different qualities of seaweed. It would be difficult for me to say whether the first lot bought from Blum Bros. was all of the same quality. I bought the second lot by muster. I don't know where the muster is. I did not take it away with me. I know that the muster was of good quality. I know nothing about the seaweed that was shipped. I did not see it. I received my commission.

To the Court:—I did not mention quality in the contract, as I had seen a muster. I did not put [in] anything about its being "according to muster." I was acting in good faith, and did not think there would be any difficulty about the matter.

The evidence of James Innes, Esq., taken before Sir Harry Parkes on the 5th ultimo, was then read. It ran as follows:—

James Innes said:—I am a partner in the firm of Innes & Co. of Hankow. I recollect in the month of July of last year taking delivery from Messrs. Oxford & Co. of a quantity of seaweed on account of H. J. Limby. This is a memo of the weights and charges. I informed Messrs. Powell & Co. in writing, of the deficiency—the quantity short delivered, 102 pic. 14 cat. 4 lbs. I was advised that I should have received 692 bales weighing 440 piculs, the amount stated in the contract. (Contract handed in for information of Court.) As far as we could examine in the godown or cellar it appeared in good order and condition. This examination was made in Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s godown, and was a superficial examination. I sent a native to examine it and he returned and said "can pass." Messrs. Oxford & Co. stored it in Messrs. Olyphant & Co.'s godowns. On delivery to me of the seaweed and removal to my own godown a re-examination or a closer examination took place. I then found that some of it was in very good order while other portions were badly heated, and in disposing of it, the portion in good order was sold at seven taels per picul, and the heated portion some at 4 taels and some at 3 taels 5 mace. I am acquainted with the market prices of seaweed at that time. The same seaweed that I sold at 4 taels and 3 taels 5 mace had it been in good order and condition would have sold at 5 taels 5 mace. At 4 taels I sold 195 bales weighing 44 pcls. 23c., at 3½ Tls. I sold 330 bales weighing 243 pcls. 35c. At that time I certified the particular value of the seaweed that I sold at 4 Tls. and 3 Tls. 5 mace. This is the certificate signed at the time and which I swear to now. I have had great experience in selling seaweed. The market value of all articles is given us by our Chinamen, and I am sure that the above values are those which were given us.

Cross-examined:—My principals were Powell & Co. They informed me that they were acting for Mr. H. J. Limby. To the best of my recollection I was directed to take delivery of the seaweed if it were in merchantable order, and I considered it in merchantable order. At the time I took delivery, I considered that it was in good order and condition, or I would not have removed it from Oxford & Co.'s godowns, but I had not minutely examined it. I acted upon the information of one of my Chinamen, which is the usual mode of business. I had no specific orders, simply a general order to do the best. I don't know the circumstances of the purchase, as my letter of the 10th August will shew; I think it was a few hours after the receipt of the seaweed into my godown that I found it was heated, "sweated" as we call it. At that time of the year seaweed may heat, I was going to say in six weeks, but that would depend on the seaweed as well as on the godown, the ventilation, &c. This heating was not discovered until after delivery had been taken, very shortly after, 2 or 3 days perhaps, certainly not more. No survey was held. I sold it within a month. I received instructions from Messrs. Powell & Co. to return the seaweed. I don't think there was time for me to receive instructions, Messrs. Powell & Co. being at Shanghai. I made no effort to return it because I did not know the nature of the contract made with Mr. Limby. It is very probable that I told Mr. Maxwell, the agent of the Mercantile Bank at Hankow, that my compradore would sell the seaweed. The price of seaweed was falling at that time. It always does with hot weather. I had not seen the contract, which says, "to be delivered subject to good order and condition," but had I seen it I think I should have taken delivery. Messrs. Olyphant & Co. refused delivery until Messrs. Oxford & Co. had repaid the advances to the Bank. I recollect making the remark that I was surprised at their advancing upon such cargo, on account of its perishable nature. [I] did not know whether the weight was guaranteed or not. It is natural for parcels of [sea]weed to contain various qualities. I have [se]en a large quantity of one quality, it depreciates by evaporation and by salt and sand being shaken out of it. Fifteen per cent is a fair average loss on seaweed brought as rapidly as possible from Hakodadi to Hankow. I have heard of it reaching 22 per cent. This seaweed was weighed as I took delivery, weighed in and weighed out. The weights in delivery are those given in my letters of 10th August, 1864. When I took delivery Mr. Oxford told me they had sold 62 bales. It turned out 60 as I state in the above letter, which made 335 piculs odd that I received.

This closed the case for the plaintiffs.

A. Rosenthal said:—I remember the conversations which preceded the sale of the seaweed to Mr. Espantosa. I positively swear that no muster was shewn at the time of the contract being made. I procured musters, but this was after the contract had been entered into. I told Mr. Espantosa I had never seen the seaweed so could not describe it, but that he could receive musters in Hankow. I have had a great deal of experience in seaweed. (The witness then proceeded to give a minute description of different qualities of seaweed). The demand for seaweed lessened considerably since the contract was made.

To Mr. Myburgh:—If Mr. Limby had agreed to an arbitration I meant to leave the question of weight to the arbitrators. On the 16th August Mr. Limby came into my office with a letter purporting to be from Mr. Innes in Hankow, but in which nothing was mentioned about bad order or condition. I don't think I have ever sold seaweed in good order and condition for 3 Taels.

Mr. Eames thought the question to be decided was whether or not the cargo of seaweed was in good condition on its arrival at Hankow. All the other questions in the case had been satisfactorily disposed of. He would draw attention to the fact that the defendant expressly stated in the contract that he would not guarantee the weight of the seaweed. Seaweed being a damp substance would naturally lose considerably in weight, indeed it had been known to lose 20 per cent on a voyage from Hakodadi to Hankow. Mr. Innes had said that the seaweed was heated, but this it was very liable to become, and it might have been in perfect order when taken from the vessel, and subsequently become heated in the godown. If a hidden defect had been discovered by the plaintiffs they might have been entitled to claim for damage, but this was patent, and great carelessness was shown in the seaweed not having been minutely examined. He would suggest that the fall in the market may have caused the decrease in the price obtainable for the seaweed.

Mr. Myburgh, in briefly summing up his case, quoted Chitty on contracts to prove that a vendee is entitled to claim from the vendor the difference between the market value of goods and the price at which they are re-sold.

The Moravians in the Himalayas.

(Friend of India.)

The traveller who, after making long and desolate marches where no European face is seen, passes the cairn near the Bëas Khoond which marks the extreme limit of India on the north, and after a few more marches comes upon the Mission settlement of the Moravian brethren at Kyelang, is apt to fancy that he has somehow reached "home," so thoroughly English and domestic is the scenery. Green fields of careful cultivation tastefully laid out, neat and substantial stone dwellings—the abodes of the farmers, and curious winding lanes bordered with shady lines of the cedar—the only tree that grows at that elevated situation, cover the entire area of the valley. But dead stillness reigns over the scene. There is no hum of bees, no "low of kine upon the lea," no sound or sight of bird; all is ever still and silent as the grave. The valley is situated far in the interior of the great Himalayas, here expanding north and south into a sea of snow-clad peaks towering up far above the clouds, and beyond the snowy range so faintly descried from the Simla and Mussoorie hills as lining the northern horizon. Extending to some three miles it has been evidently reclaimed by the wear and tear of elemental forces in a period embracing many geological cycles, from the steep sloping ravine which here once descended, and which in most other parts still descends, into the rapid and dangerous Chundra. More then 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, the valley is surrounded and overtopped by everlasting snows and glaciers. It appears a green spot in a desolate howling wilderness, where the adventurous traveller, proceeding into Central Asia, recalls for the last time sweet memories of home, sees kindly European forms and faces, exchanges hearty pressures of the hand, and is greeted with Christian hospitality.

Let us enter the vale of Kyelang. We pass through the first portion of the village lying to the south, and divided from the more populous portion to the north by a branch ravine which cuts the valley into halves and descends to the Chundra. A thousand feet—and thousands of feet in this region are accounted nothing of—up above, to our left, a small whitewashed Lama convent tells us we are on Thibetan ground. The lanes become more intricate as our guide leads us to the "Padre Sahibs." We find that we are descending the slope of the valley, and at last, not far from where it falls suddenly a thousand feet into the Chundra, we come on a blank wall which hides everything behind it. We enter the gate and find ourselves on the first floor of one of the mission premises. From the north and east, and from the heights on the west, the mission buildings, so thoroughly in European style, with sloping slated roofs and gables, appear quite a picture in a scene lovely without it. From the south, hidden by the entire village, there is no view of it. In a quadrangle there are four ranges of buildings—those to the south and west being double-storied, the abodes of the brethren, with the printing department and lodgings for a few faithful Thibetans; and those to the north and east being single-storied ranges of out-offices, one room of which was once the school-house. The loveliest flower-garden we have ever met with in the East, whether as regards the artistic taste with which it is laid out, or the choice and rare combinations of plants, many of which are unknown in the plains of India, occupies half of the court of the quadrangle, the other half on a lower terrace being a sheepfold and firewood range. To the north, outside of the buildings, is a well-stocked vegetable garden. There are few domestic servants, most of the household labour being performed by the members themselves. They are printers, carpenters, tailors, bakers and gardeners, all by turns. One or two Thibetans are retained for assisting and for the meaner drudgeries. And there are smiling European infant faces, growing up to intelligence and a perfect initiation into the meaning and pronunciation of Thibetan words. When their fathers have done their work, we may expect these to take their place, and carry out their labours to a successful issue. The mission seems to be complete in itself in all respects, and presents the appearance of an exceedingly small and young but contented and vigorous colony. European supplies have to be brought all the way from Simla over the Rotung Pass, a distance of twenty marches. There is only the village dâk system beyond the Pass, and in winter for five months this is necessarily discontinued. During winter all communications are entirely closed even with the next village, for heavy and impenetrable snow lies all around.

We have once before detailed the history of this settlement. The brethren in Prussia had started a mission for some Pagan tribes near the lower course of the Volga, and after some years of labour had begun to reap the fruits in a number of conversions, when the proverbial jealousy of the Greek Church was roused. It succeeded in procuring a mandate from the late Czar Nicholas ordering the Moravians to quit Russian territory. Baffled in the attempt to reach the heathen tribes of Central Asia from the north, the brethren resolved to make an attempt by way of India. As a stepping stone to Thibet and Mongolia, nine years ago the mission at Kyelang was set on foot. Assisted by warm and generous-hearted friends, prominent among whom stood Colonel Lake and Dr. Cleghorn, the brethren succeeded in making themselves confortable, and in commencing their work. To learn the Thibetan language was a considerable difficulty The missionaries who began the work, Messrs. Heydé, Jaeschke, and Pagell, are yet barely able to talk fluently, Mr. Jaeschke has set himself to the written literature, Messrs. Pagell and Heydé take more to itinerations, and the whole country between Simla on the south and Ladak on the north, including Bussahir, Koonawur, Koolloo and Spiti, has for the past few years had the benefit of their ministrations. The small fairs and festivals now and then held in parts of the interior they have constantly attended. Mr. Jaeschke having translated the Gospel according to St. Matthew, a small printing press with Thibetan founts was added to the mission. Copies have been largely distributed among the Lamas and other respectable Thibetans. The work, however, as may be imagined, progresses but slowly. There is the first and great difficulty of the language to be got over. The second is that the Lama Gooroos, as they are called, hold complete sway over the few rude villagers and mountaineers. Another is the extreme sparseness of the population. A fourth is that the working season from winter to winter is so short, and so much time is constantly occupied in merely getting over the ground, that there is but little left for sustained and profitable labour.

We are inclined to believe, moreover, that the locality was not well chosen. This is gradually being acknowledged, and Mr. Jaeschke has been authorized to judge if Dargeeling would prove a better spot. He has accordingly proceeded there, and in the event of his approval of the place, a branch will be opened there in connection with the Lahoul Mission, which is not to be abandoned. At the same time, the older Mission has been strengthened by the arrival from the Cape of the Rev. Mr. Reichler, and his wife. Messrs. Heydé and Pagell once made an attempt to penetrate into Tartary by way of Rudok, in the disguise of Lamas, but failed to go beyond the Maharaja of Cashmere's territories in little Thibet. They also failed in an attempt to open a Mission at Ladak, the Maharaja courteously according them permission to visit the city in summer, but practically refusing them by telling them they could never stand out the winter there. The Mission has not yet gathered one convert, but there are two intelligent and respectable enquirers attached at present to it. When these are baptized, more fruits may be expected to appear. The members of the Mission are generally held in respect by the rude mountaineers, who are glad when the "Padre Sahib" is among them.

Such is a brief account of one of the most earnest and devoted Missions of the country. Its agents labour far away among bleak and snowy mountains, seeking no earthly reward, without any public lists of subscriptions to aid them in their extraordinary expenses in such an unusual position, and working to the end of their lives without fixed remuneration.

The Fall of Richmond, and its Effect upon English Commerce.

(Economist.)

The fall of Richmond is one of the most striking events of modern history. On the one side the great hopes of the Confederates, their equally great efforts, the sympathy they have gained in Europe: on the other side, the undaunted courage of the Federals, their refusal to admit, even to their imagination, the possibility of real failure,—their accumulating power, which for many weeks past has seemed to concentrate like a gathering cloud about the capital of their enemies, give to the real event the intense but melancholy interest that belongs to the catastrophe of a tragedy. It is impossible not to feel a sympathy with the Confederates. There is an attraction in vanquished gallantry which appeals to the good side of human nature. But every Englishman at least will feel a kind of personal sympathy with the victory of the Federals. They have won, as an Englishman would have won, by obstinacy. They would not admit the possibility of real defeat; they did not know that they were beaten; or, to speak more accurately, they knew that though they seemed to be beaten they were not: they felt that they had in them latent elements of conclusive vigour which, in the end, they should bring out, though they were awkward and slow in so doing. We may alter perhaps, to suit this event, the terms which, in one of the greatest specimens of English narrative, the great English historian describes on a memorable occasion the conduct of Rome. "But there are "moments when rashness is wisdom, and it may "be that this was one of them, panic did not for a "moment unnerve the iron courage of the American democracy, and their resolute will striv"ing beyond its present power created, as is the law "of our nature, the power which it required."

But leaving history to deal in a becoming manner with the imaginative aspect of this great event, let us look at its present aspect in a business-like manner. The details of it are yet uncertain, and any conclusive judgment on minute results would be absurd. But, as far as we know, what does it amount to, and what will be its result?

It used to be said that Richmond was not essential to the Confederacy; that it was a nominal and accidental capital; that it was not even the original capital; that Virginia was but an outside State in a Confederacy with a vast interior; that even if this superficial outwork was lost, the war could be indefinitely protracted; that the fall of this exterior fortification would have scarcely affected the resistance of the provinces, upon which everything depended. And at the outset of the war, when these words were used, they were doubtless substantially true. Subsequent events have in many respects confirmed them, and have in few tended to contradict them.

But now the case is altered. The loss of an outer fortification does not impair the resisting faculty, when it is lost early in the day—when its defenders have not spent upon it the resources which are needful to defend the citadel. It still appears to be true, that if some time since, when the confederacy had three armies unbroken—when no hostile army had penetrated their interior—when their organisation was as yet intact, its Government had retired from Richmond, the war would not have ceased on evacuation. The task of pursuing three armies retiring in a vast and friendly country by converging lines would certainly have been difficult, and might not have been successful. Loose bodies of insurgents, if such there were, would then have had large armies upon which to support their accessory operations. But now the Confederacy have no such armies. What Lee may have saved, what Johnston may still command, we do not know; but we may say without fear that they are incalculably less than the armies of the Confederacy a year ago, that they cannot maintain as compact bodies even a defensive and retiring conflict with the eager armies of the North.

But without organised armies, can the Confederates be defended by loose insurgents and guerilla warfare, acting alone and without support? We believe that history affords no countenance to such an idea. A guerilla warfare requires the aid either of disciplined forces or of inaccessible territory. The history of the Spanish war shows conclusively that the guerilla resistance of the nation would have been useless without the regular resistance of the English army under the Duke of Wellington; the Spaniards enabled him to effect more with fewer troops, but they did little themselves. A territory like Arabia, a mountain chain like the Caucasus, can be defended by a few bodies of men with little discipline as well as by many more with discipline. Nature does so much that *any* sort of human force is sufficient to complete it. But the territory of the Confederacy though vast is penetrable: it is not a fortress, it is only a battle-field: it is a country in which a martial population, sided by effective armies, may well resist an invading enemy; but it is also a country from which even the most martial population may be brushed off with ease by diffused and disciplined forces.

Even under the most favourable circumstances a guerilla warfare by a nation of slave owners must have [illegible] difficulties. The slaves cannot be rel[illegible] a native peasantry can be relied on. [illegible] that Sherman on his march throu[illegible] always had good information regul[illegible] negroes. We do not vouch for thi[illegible] fact, but it illustrates our meaning as an example. It is impossible that the existence of a slave class, which is not a part of the nation, which requires to be kept down by the nation, should not always be an impediment to the rising of the nation, and especially so in this case, when the invading army proclaims liberty to those slaves. We cannot expect a protracted guerilla resistance from a nation which has neither an inaccessible territory, nor a regular army, nor an attached peasant population.

But if the Confederacy cannot long defend itself, if the civil war must come to an end, what will be its effect on us? The war itself disturbed us much in its origin and much by its continuance, will it also disturb us by its cessation?

It is undeniable that the fall of Richmond, such as we have ascertained it to be, would have been of disastrous consequences to several branches of English commerce if it had happened six months ago. When cotton and its substitutes were weakly held at extravagant prices, the sudden occurrence of so great a catastrophe must have caused of itself many failures. So many slow and steady agencies all tending to produce a fall of price were then operating, that the addition of a single one of a striking nature might have produced lamentable results. A great panic in one class of articles would in a sensitive state of the commercial world have produced a semi-panic in other articles. But *now* the case is different. Prices have greatly fallen. Whether they may have reached their lowest point exactly may be argued, but they have fallen so low that no great further drop is possible or likely. Many weak holders have been cleared away, and the nominal price in consequence is firmer and more real than the nominal price of six months since. The peculiar circumstances affecting cotton, we explained in an elaborate article last week. We showed that even on the assumption that "the civil "war in America must be near its close," there was no ground for thinking that cotton would experience a further fall, but rather a probability that the present fall had been too great and too sudden to be permanent. In fact, as so often happens, the effect of the defeat of the South has been *discounted;* the result of the expectation has been as great, if not greater than the result of the event.

There is another circumstance of great importance. The world is getting "short of clothes," and especially of good clothes. When the war broke out, great stores of cotton goods were found to be lying in warehouses at Manchester and elsewhere, and many persons were eager to raise the common cry of over-production; they fancied there was something anomalous and out of place in so vast an accumulation. But Mr. Cobden, with that [illegible] perception of the facts of commerce which characterised his mind, immediately said, "No, there is no un"necessary accumulation, except in one or two "particular markets, as India and China, and "in other exceptional cases: we have not "more goods on hand than we ought to have." In reality, a considerable accumulation of stored manufactures is an attendant condition, an inevitable consequence, of the present vast and delicate division of labour. When everybody is working for everybody, everybody is injured by the mischances of everybody. An English middle class consumer is fed and clothed by an immense multiplicity of labourers; their numbers are considerable, and they are of several kinds. If any one important species of these labourers is impeded, we risk the loss of some article of prime necessity. But we *insure* against it. We keep a stock of each durable article so considerable that we have much to last for a long time, even if the means of producing it have by some casualty suddenly stopped. Some people say the world ought always to have "two years' stock" of clothes on hand, and now we have nothing like it.

The effect of this will be very remarkable. When the American war broke out we *had* two years' stock on hand, and we lived on that till other sources of supply were opened and made effectual. The existence of that supply *insured* us them; its *non*-existence will insure us now. As we return to a usual and normal state of things, we shall tend to recur to our regular and habitual accumulation. We have not only now to clothe the world—we have to clothe it and something more. We have to make up our stock; to again create the guarantee fund, which shall insure us again[st] any new calamities—against some deprivation of supply as sudden and unlikely as an American civil war would have seemed five years ago. At that time any one who had prophesied the actual history of those five years would have been deemed a lunatic: our stored resources saved us then, and we must store them up again now to use them in like manner.

And this additional demand will gradually carry off an additional supply—especially if, as is likely, the clothes made with cheap material be better than the clothes made with dear material. There will be a capital demand for cotton and other goods, if once it is understood that the end is attained, that the bottom is reached, that the trader nearest the consumer—the small shopkeeper—had better supply himself at once. The small shops of the world are now only half supplied; if they once take to supplying themselves, the demand will be great.

As far, therefore, as the producing power of America is concerned, we do not think its revival, even if it should occur very rapidly, would derange our market, or effect us except beneficially. Nor, as far as its consuming power is concerned, can we expect much from the conclusion of the war. Some sanguine persons fancy that we shall at once have a vast trade with the United States the moment they are reunited—the moment the war stops. But there is no ground for so thinking either as respects the South or the North. *Some* additional trade with both, of course, there will be, but not enough to affect Lombard street—to alter the demand for the *capital* of England. First, as to the North, its tariff cripples to an incredible extent all commerce with it. It has been spending largely and recklessly. It has been borrowing largely and recklessly. It has been misusing its currency. The repentance after these errors will be a time of *strait* and difficulty, and though under good management its splendid national resources are quite sufficient to cope with this difficulty, yet the difficulty is real and considerable. The *additional* immediate trade which we shall have the North will not be of the first magnitude—will not effect the money market.

Nor will the trade with the South. The South is disorganised, and must long be disorganised. What the fate of its peculiar civilisation may be we cannot yet say, for there are no data, and any conclusion is only "one guess among many," one notion a little better perhaps than others, but without any solid ground of evidence. But so much is evident, that great changes are in store for the South,—that it must pass through a social revolution—that during the revolution it will not buy as it used to buy,—that after the revolution tastes will have changed, and it will not buy what it used to buy.

On the whole, therefore, the conclusion is, that though the catastrophe of the American war seems likely to happen more suddenly and more strikingly than could have been expected, yet its principal effect will have been already anticipated, and it will have less influence on prices and transactions than many events of less considerable magnitude.

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Shju-65 163 ,anghai 27th June, 1863.

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22ap-66 543 22nd April, 1865.

NOTICE,
AND
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WILLIAM GIBBONS, MARINER, Son of the late JOHN GIBBONS, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the Subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable Property by the Death of a Relation, for whose Estate they are Agents.

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EXTRACT of a letter from Mr. C. Ward, stationer, &c., Market-place, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, May 27th, 1863.—"The cures of consumption, asthma, and other diseases of the chest and lungs, are regularly occurring. One person in Liversedge, a village adjoining this town, named James Richardson, who has been an asthmatical man for nearly twenty years, declares that they are worth £1 a box (using his own words). He feels quite a new man through this truly valuable medicine." Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breast and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable; they have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

tf (3) 532 October 29th, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Established 1814.
SLATE BILLIARD TABLES,
SOLID OR OTHERWISE, TO SUIT ALL CLIMATES BY APPOINTMENT.
MESSRS. THURSTON & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
14, *Catherine Street, Strand, London,*
AND AT SALISBURY WHARF, ADELPHI, W.C.

Cloths of the finest texture. Balls of superior and well-seasoned Ivory turned on the truest Mechanical principles.

Inventors and Manufacturers of
THE CENTRAL REVOLVING LAMP,
Being the best Light ever constructed for Billiard Tables.
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS,
By Edwin Kentfield, of Brighton, London; Published by the Proprietors,
THURSTON & Co.
1au-65 493 Shanghai, 13th Aug., 1864.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.
BURGOYNE & BURBIDGES,
EXPORT DRUGGISTS,
COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.
TRADE MARK—B & B

Publish monthly a Price Current of nearly 3,000 Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical, and Photographic Preparations, Patent Medicines, Surgical Instruments, &c., and every description of Medical Sundries.

This is the most completed List eve published, and will be orwarded every month, FREE OF ALL CHARGE, upon application.

*** As the latest fluctuations of the Market are always note this List is inv aluable to Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and Surgeons.

t-a-m—6ja-66 565

TUPPER & Co's
CALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES,
FOR
ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT BUILDINGS, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked,—

"TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers,
"61*a*, *Moorgate Street, London;*
"WORKS LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable Londonhouse, or to the Manufacturers direct.

61*a*. *MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*
** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.
Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.
o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMMUNITION

Eley's Ammunition
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
For Sporting or Military Purposes

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Cap Felt Waddings to prevent the leadin of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Gam &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Car tridge Cases of superior quality for the Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges an Caps for Colt's.

Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGE

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.
[WHOLESALE ONLY.]
1au-65 494 o-a-f 13th Aug., 1864.

OAKEY & SONS'
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER & GLASS CLOTH.
INDIA-RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS, &c.
WELLINGTON MILLS,
172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*
8jy 560 Jan. 7th, 1865.

S. CLIFTON,
MILLINERY AND DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ALSO,
SADDLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
KEANGSE & NANKIN ROADS.
S. CLIFTON.
tf 577 Shanghai, Jan. 1st, 1865.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,
CIVIL ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.
Yew-hun.
Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.
18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.
Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大藥房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

Wm. DATO and Co.,
GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

A. MARKS and Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
MANUFACTURERS of fine Photographic Chemicals, Paper, and all Photographic requisites, also of Photographic Albums and Stereoscopes.
18ju-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," JUNE 17, 1865.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			26414.54	...	...	22.15	2241.27	28677.96	479.79	4831.52	14393.54	6969.47	37.56	1784.28	2836.60	8563.18	38915.94
Mirage, ...	May 27	London	229.92	...	...	...	..	229.92	...	...	..	72.48	...	...	...	...	72.48
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	26644.46	...	...	22.15	2241.27	28907.88	479.79	4831.52	14393.54	6961.95	37.56	1784.28	2836.60	8563.18	38988.42

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last report			1017.62	...	...	...	1114.98	2132.60	17.43	...	...	2413.39	..	...	...	...	2430.82
Fohkien,.....	May 23	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261.69	...	...	...	...	261.69
Labourdonnais,	„ 24	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.27	...	...	...	...	20.27
Mona, ...	„ 25	do.	10.24	...	...	...	...	10.24	...	...	...	22.95	...	...	...	...	22.95
Dumbarton, ...	„ 29	do.	3.28	...	...	...	...	3.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	1031.14	...	...	...	1114.98	2145 12	17.43	...	...	2718.30	...	...	...	..	2735.73

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Total as per last Report			...	...	...	...	...	...	997.38	847.17	22658.55	4082 44	736.68	2672 06	3468.70	3867.92	39331.10
Acapulco, ...	June 2	New York.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2832.65	501.18	52.61	364.53	658 91	546.84	4956.72
Andreas, ...	„ 6	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	214.11	...	4044.35	869.40	154.55	597.89	571.01	749 35	7201.66
Hesperia,.....	„ 6	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2095.63	575.86	133 23	231.87	323.83	453.02	3813.44
			...	...	...	...	...	...	1211.69	847.17	31631.18	6028 88	1077.09	3866.35	5022.45	5617.13	55301 92

MONTREAL.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			244.92	...	...	...	...	244.92	636.00	87.17	6355.54	927.90	...	503.15	1043.24	2251.19	11804.19
Guiding Star,...	May 8	Montreal	80.23	...	...	...	...	80.23	...	...	2355.52	220.90	40.16	212.68	125.97	266.05	3221.28
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			325.15	...	...	...	..	325.15	636.00	87.17	8711.06	1148.80	40.16	715.83	1169.21	2517.24	15025.47

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total Bales	Total Piculs	Japan Re-exports Bales	Japan Re-exports Piculs	Japan Transhipment Bales	Japan Transhipment Piculs	Coarse Bls.	Coarse Pls.	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bales	Cocoons Piculs
Total as	per last	Report ...	1948	1619.68	.....		1948	1619.68	269	240.97	3993		.....		130	226.19	.....	
Ganges	June 10	London	1572	1254.61	.....		1572	1254.61	41	49.38	.....		.....		...		.....	
Singapore ..	... 10	do.	208	165.90	.....		208	165.90	..	..	.....		.....		...		.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...		.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...		.....	
			.....		.....		.....		...	...	.....		.....		...		.....	
			3728	3040.19	.....		3728	40 19	310	290.35	3993		.....		130	226.19	.....	

HONGKONG.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total Bales	Total Piculs	Japan Re-exports Bales	Japan Re-exports Piculs	Japan Transhipments Bales	Japan Transhipments Piculs	Coarse. Bls.	Coarse. Pls.	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bales	Cocoons Piculs
Total as	per last	Report	17	13.22	.....		17	13.22	.....		.....		..		.....		.....	
Aden	Feb. 24	Hongkong	1	80	.....		1	80	.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
				.....	.....			.....	.....		.....		...		.....		.....	
			18	14.02			18	14.02	.....		.....		...				.....	

UNITED STATES.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total Bales	Total Piculs	Japan Re-exports Bales	Japan Re-exports Piculs	Japan Transhipments Bales	Japan Transhipments Piculs	Coarse Bls.	Coarse Pls.	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bales	Cocoons Piculs
Total as	per last	Report.....		.....	....			.....	30	23.97	....		..		38	29.06	....	
Ocean Gem	May 12	New York	13	12.55	....		13	12.55		....	....		..		....		....	
				.....	....			.....		....	....		..		....		....	
			13	12.55	....		13	12.55	30	23.97	....		..		38	29.06	....	

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination	Raw. Bales	Raw. Piculs	Thrown. Bales	Thrown. Piculs	Total. Bales	Total. Piculs	Japan Re-exports Bales	Japan Re-exports Piculs	Japan Transhipments Bales	Japan Transhipments Piculs	Coarse Bls.	Coarse Pls	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bales	Cocoons Piculs
Total as	per last	Report.....	7	5.57	....		7	5.57	....		....		..	..	....		....	
Island Queen	June 12	Foochow	14	11.20	....		14	11.20	....		....		..	..	....		....	
			21	16.77	....		21	16.77	....		....		..	..	....		.....	

THE CONTINENT.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw Bales.	Raw Piculs	Thrown Bales	Thrown Piculs	Total Bales	Total Piculs	Japan Re-exports Bales	Japan Re-exports Piculs	Japan Transhipment Bales	Japan Transhipment Piculs	Coarse Bls.	Coarse Pls.	Refuse Bales	Refuse Piculs	Cocoons Bls.	Cocoons Piculs
Total as per last	Report	.....	696	571.84	.....		696	571.84	197	203.13	115	....	....		56	61.44		18.30
Ganges, ...	June 10	Marseilles	196	156.11	.....		196	156.11			.....	....	.....		6	11.25		....
Singapore, ...	... 10	do.	20	15.98	.....		20	15.98		.....	....	....	....	....				....
			912	743.93	.....		912	743.93	197	203 13	115	....	....		56	61.44		18.30

INDIA.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Raw. Bales	Raw. Picul	Total Bales	Total Piculs
Total as	per last	Report....	27	21.60	27	21.60
Ganges	Apr. 29	Bombay	14	18.20	14	18.20
			41	39 80	41	39 80

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Great Britain. Re-export	Great Britain. Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export	Hongkong. Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Coast Ports. Re-export	Coast Ports. Transhipped	India. Export	India. Re-export	India. Transhipped	America. Export	America. Re-export	America. Transhipped	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		87,566	10,931	629	28,299	1,809	40,283	8,327	471	434	168	...	...	...	...	...	178,917
Fohkien,.....	June 10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		87,566	10,931	629	28,309	1,809	40,283	8,327	471	434	168	...	...	...	...	...	178,927

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OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 10TH, 1865.

IMPORTED.	*Malwa.* Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	359	359.00	123	147.00	41	49.20	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	9	9.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	368	368.00	123	147.60	41	49.20	...	...

	Malwa. Chests.	Weight.	*Patna.* Chests.	Weight.	*Benares.* Chests.	Weight.	*Persian.* Chests.	Weight.
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	127½	127.50	165	198.00	42	50.40	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	*Chinkiang.* Chests.	Weight	*Kiukiang.* Chests.	Weight.	*Hankow.* Chests.	Weight.	*Chefoo.* Chests.	Weight	*Tientsin.* Chests.	Weight.	*Newchwang.* Chests.	Weight	*Ningpo.* Chests.	Weight.	*Nagasaki.* Chests.	Weight.	*Hongkong.* Chests.	Weight.	*Takao.* Chests.	Weight.	*Total.* Chests.	Weight.
Malwa	123	123.00	61	61.00	69	69.00	23	23.00	33	33.00	11	11.00	86	86.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	406.00
Patna	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	1	1.20	2	2.40	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	27.60
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.20	33	39.60	...	...	5	6.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	46.80
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	133	135.00	61	61.00	69	69.00	25	25.40	68	75.00	11	11.00	101	104.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	468	480.40

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 9	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	June 8	General	Russell and Co
.. 9	Fusi-Yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	Hankow	.. 5	do	Dent and Co
.. 9	Kinlin	B. str.	270	Bramwell	Nagasaki	.. 7	do	Glover and Co
.. 9	Tunsin	B. str	610	Bound	Hankow			Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 9	Egeria	A. bark	584	Emery	Cardiff	Dec 10	Coals	Order
.. 9	Fort George	B. ship	732	Smith	Liverpool	Nov 4	General	Preston, Breuell and Co
.. 9	Ousuri	A. bark	363	Patton	Nagasaki	June 2	Coals	John Thorne
.. 9	Royal Alfred	B. ship	1239	Whiting	Calcutta	Mar 20	Rice	Hogg Brothers
.. 10	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	June 9	Genera	Augustine Heard and Co
... 10	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	.. 9	do	D. Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 10	Huquong	A. str.	1383	Simmons	Hankow	.. 6	do	Russell and Co
.. 10	Kiukiang	A. str.	1065	Taylor	Hankow	.. 6	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 10	Ho Hoang	B. bg	154	Allardine	Newchwang	May 27	B'cake	
.. 10	Light foot	B. ship	472	Bisk	Newchwang	.. 18	do	
.. 10	James Paton	B. ship	397	Allison	Newchwang	June 2	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 10	Adelina	B. ship	759	Dennett	Newchwang	May 31	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 10	Whithall	B. ship	936	James	Calcutta	Mar 7	Rice	Captain
.. 10	Edith	B. bark	386	Ogilvie	Newchwang	May 30	B'cake	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 11	Fohkien	B. str.	923	Johnson	Hongkong	June 7	General	Russell and Co
.. 11	Glengyle	B. str.	1265	O'Sullivan	Hongkong	.. 1	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 11	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 10	do	Russell and Co
.. 12	Cadiz	B. str.	480	Blake	Hongkong	.. 8	Mails, &c	Wm. Davison, for Agt
.. 12	Fire Queen	B. str.	1133	Johnson	Hankow	.. 8	General	Reid and Co
.. 12	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Benning	Ningpo	.. 11	do	Augustine Heard & Co
.. 12	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Ju 12	General	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
.. 13	Royal Saxon	B. ship	799	Randall	Sydney v Hkg	May 29	Coals	Russell and Co
.. 13	James Miller	A. sch.			Newchwang	.. 30		
.. 13	Meta	Pru. sch			Newchwang	.. 30		
.. 13	Amoy	Swd bk			Cardiff	Dec 22		
.. 13	Elizabeth	B. bark	462	Samson	Newchwang	June 3	B'cake	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 14	Tunsin	B. str.	610	Bound	Ningpo	.. 13	General	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 14	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Gray	Ningpo	.. 13		Russell and Co
.. 14	Poyang	A. str	827	Blanchard	Hankow	.. 8	do	Olyphant andCo
.. 14	Marion	B. bark	460	Laughton	Newcastle	Dec 26	Coals	Dow and Co
.. 14	Ben Nevis	B. brig	270	Kinmond	Newchwang	June 1	B'cake	Frazar and Co
.. 14	Tyelong	Sim bk	475	Denesky	Bankok	May 11	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 14	Marianne	B. brig	192	Ugler	Newchwang	June 3	B'cake	
.. 14	Rudolph	Bre sch	100	Olbicki	Hongkong	.. 2	General	Eduard Schellhass & Co
.. 14	Dannevirke	Da. bg	187	Morgansen	Swan River	Ap 7	S'wood	Order
.. 14	Surat	B. ship		Dunlop	Singapore	May 4		Frazar and Co
.. 14	Nagpore	B. ship	1198	Macdonald	Calcutta	Ap 19	Rice	Hogg Brothers
.. 15	Catalpa	A. bark	240	Stavens	Nagasaki	Ju 7	Sundries	Frazar and Co
.. 15	Ying-tsze-fei	B. str.	315	Stocks	Tientsin		General	Trautmann and Co
.. 15	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	Banning	Ningpo	.. 14	do	Augustine Heard and Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
June 9	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	Opi., &c	Russell and Co
.. 9	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 9	Rubicon	B. schr	198	Hovenau	Amoy	C'ton &c	Frazar and Co
.. 9	Jane Mitchell	B. brig	268	Reis	Nagasaki	Re-expts	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 9	J. W. Seaver	A. bark	260	Snow	Newchwang	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 9	Carebel	B. bark	474	Michael	Ningpo	Original	Reid and Co
.. 9	Petronello Cathea'n	Du. bk	409	Vanderlane	Newchwang	Opi., &c	T. Krors and Co
.. 10	Adventure	H.M.S.			Hongkong		
.. 10	Havoc	H Mg-b		Bartlett			
.. 10	Tunsin	B. str	610	Bound	Ningpo	Original	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 10	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Ningpo	Ballast	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 10	Hesperia	B. ship	449	Jarvis	New York	Tea	Olyphant and Co
.. 10	La Vierige	Fr bk	157	Keuiginer	Yokohama	Sun., etc	Master
.. 10	Fire Queen	B. ship	783	Duggan	London	Tea &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 11	Szechuen	A. str.	1066	Spencer	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 11	Island Queen	B. str	129	Barkett	Fuchau	Tea, &c	F. R. Gamwell
.. 11	Launceston	B. str	585	Pearson	Chefoo	Ballast	Bourjau Hübener and Co
.. 11	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opium	David Sassoon Sons and Co
.. 12	Kiusana	B. bark	355	Sinclair	Chefoo	do	Johnson and Co
.. 12	Kiang-loong	A. str.	945		H'kow & Ports		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 12	Fusi-yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	H'kow & Ports		Dent and Co
.. 12	Kiangse	A. str	547	Gray	Ningpo	C'ton &c	Russell and Co
.. 13	Poushan	Chi str		Hoar			Chinese Government
.. 13	Nepaul	B. str.	541	Andrews	Yokohama	Sun., etc	Wm. Davison, for Agent
.. 13	Julia	B. ship	477	Former	Chefoo	do	F. R. Wheelock
.. 13	Altona	Ha. bk	375	Thaysen	Chefoo	Ballast	Oxford and Co
.. 13	Fire Dart	A. str	420	Benning	Ningpo	Sun., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 14	Coromandel	B. ship	734	Smith	Fuchau	Sundries	Master
.. 14	Ramolina	B. bark	383	Crowly	Chefoo	Re-expts.	Master
.. 14	George Becker	Ha. bk	320	Behnk	Newchwang	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 14	Fire Queen	B. str	1133	Johnson	H'kow & Ports		Reid and Co
.. 14	Huquong	A. str	1233	Simmons	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 14	Kiukiang	A. str.	1065	Taylor	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 14	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Gray	Ningpo	Opi., &c	Russell and Co
.. 14	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Whitelow	Ningpo	Opi. &c,	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 15	Vincenzo Giannelli	Ita bk	353	Capello	Chefoo	Sun. etc	Hogg, Brothers
.. 15	Fohkien	B. str	923	Johnson	Hongkong	Tea, &c	Russell and Co
.. 15	Kinlin	B. str	270	Bramwell	Nagasaki	Sun. &c	Glover and Co
.. 15	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	do	Augustine Heard and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, JUNE 17, 1865.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	65		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Bo-Peep	June 16	Chi. str	73	Cochran		*Laid up*	
Cadiz	June 1	B. str.	480	Blake	Wm. Davison, for the Agent	Hongkong *	22nd inst
Cricket	June 1	A. str	81			*Laid up*	
Enterprise		A. str	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Faust		B. str.	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fei-ma		B. str.	121	Buckland	Moses and Co	*Laid up*	
Firefly					Chinese Government	Repairs	
Fusi-yama	June 8	B. str.	710	Dundas	Chapman, King and Co	Tientsin	
Gazelle					Wheelock and Co		
Grete		Pru. str			Wm. Pustau and Co		
Glengyle	Ju 12	B. str	1265	O'Sullivan	Jardine, Matheson and Co	T'tsin N'wang	Imdt
Lalla Rookh	Ap 26	B. str.	162	Bird	Moses and Co	Ningpo	
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			Lamond		
Mercury	June 26	B. str.		Baynton	Reid and Co	H'kow & P'ts	7th inst
Nora Creina		B. str	93		J. H. Wignall and Co		
Novelty		B. str					
Phoenix	June 1	B. str.	179	Randall	Nichol Latimer and Co		

MERCHANT STEAMERS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Poyang	Ju 14	B. str.	827	Blanchard	Olyphant and Co	U'kow & Ports	20th inst
Teatlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co	*Laid up*	
Tunsin	Ju 14	B. str.	610	Bound	Geo. Barnet and Co	H'kow & Ports	18th inst
Viola	June 6	B. str.	684	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str	45		Geo. Barnet and Co		
Willamette	Mar 20	Chi str.					
Ying-tsze-fei	Ju 15	B. str.	315	Streks	Trautmann and Co	T'sin v Chefoo	20th inst

25 *Steamers.*] With Mails *

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intended despatch
Adelina	Ju 10	B. ship	759	Dennett	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Alice	Aug 17	B. bark	332	Nixon	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Alicia	June 7	B. bg	236	Watersin	Reid and Co		
Amoy	Ju 13	Swd bk					
Art Union	May 7	B. ship	748	Polson	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Early
Ark	May 21	A. bark	360	Luce	Augustine Heard and Co		
Aureola	May 15	A. ship	825	Beasse	Russell and Co		
Ben Nevis	Ju 14	B. brig	270	Kinmond	Frazar and Co		
Bessie Seawright	June 7	Ha. bg	130	Timm	Edouard Schellhass and Co		
Capiolani	June 6	B. ship	540	Reid	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Takn	Imdt
Catalpa	Ju 15	A. bark	240	Stavens	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt
Capera	May 17	B. ship	756	Henderson	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Dannevirke	Ju 14	Da. bg	187	Morgansen	Siemssen and Co		
Edith	Ju 10	B. bark	386	Ogilvie	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Egeria	June 9	A. bark	584	Emery	Order		
Eidsvold	June 8	Nor. bk	264	Hansen	Siemssen and Co		
Electra	Ap 26	B. ship	606	Woodgate	Hogg Brothers		
E. Nicholson	May 8	B. ship	964	Crosby	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
Ellen Rodger	May 18	B. ship	584	McKinnon	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Ethiopian	Mar 22	B. ship	838	Edwards	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Elizabeth	Ju 13	B. bark	462	Samson	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Forerunner	June 7	B. bark	525	Merritt	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Port George	June 9	B. ship	732	Smith	Preston, Breuell and Co		
Pychow	May 24	B. ship	710	Mathers	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
F. Nicholas	June 6	B. ship	1069	Barry	Order		
G. C. L. Meyer	June 8	Ha. bk	306	Molier	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Garrawalt	Mar 26	B. ship	627	Philipps	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Glengairn	June 8	B. ship	896	Garslock	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Golden Spur	May 28	B. ship	656	Lochern	Dent and Co	London	Early
Gossamer	May 31	B. ship	734	Murphy	B'a'n, Tate and Co	London	
Guinevere	Ap 22	B. ship	694	McLean	Jardine Matheson and Co	London	Early
Hampton Court	June 8	B. bark	216	Crawford	Johnson and Co	London	Early
H. Harbeck	June 2	B. ship	714	Stoughton	Olyphant and Co		
Hermann	June 7	Ha. bk	243	Keppelmann	Siemssen and Co		
Highflyer	Ap 23	B. ship	1011	Benest	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Ho Hoang	Ju 10	B. bg	154	Allardine	A. R. Tilby and Co	Newchwang	To-day
Hope	June 8	B. ship	104	King	Turner and Co		
Invincible	June 8	B. ship	657	Tallentire	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Iron Crown	May 8	B. ship	994	Lee	Frazar and Co		
James Miller	Ju 13	A. schr					
James Paton	Ju 10	B. ship	397	Allison	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Jennie Douglass	May 12	B. ship	1166	Dinaldson	Hogg, Brothers		
John Lidgett	June 8	B. ship	770	Robertson	Oxford and Co		
Jura	May 16	Fr bk	450	Meyer	Vaucher, Frères		
Kaffir Chief	Sept 12	B. schr	186	James	J. H. Wignall andCo	Chefoo	Early
Kate Cleather	May 23	B. bark	372	Johnson			
Keen-ta	Feb 1	B. bark	286	Gall	Allen and Co		
Kelso	May 29	B. ship	556	Black	Frazar and Co		
Light foot	Ju 10	B. ship	472	Bisk			
Lorelei	June 7	Ha. bk	303	Inkermann	Bourjau, Hübenerand and Co	Chefoo	
Lord Collingwood	June 1	B. bark	407	Dodds	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Madge Wildfire	May 13	B. ship	812	Murray	Trautmann and Co		
Malacca	May 28	B. bark	565	Jeusen	Engwat and Co	Nagasaki	Early
Marianne	Ju 14	B. brig	192	Ugler			
Marion	Ju 14	B. bark	460	Laughton	Dow and Co		
Mary Jane	June 4	B. schr	154	Dunlop	Gibb, Livingston andCo	Amoor	To-day
Matador	June 8	Ha. bk	394	Joahnnsen	Gilman and Co	Chefoo	
Meta	Ju 13	Pru. sch					
Nagpore	Ju 14	B. ship	1198	Macdonald	Hogg Brothers		
Neville	May 31	B. ship	750	Robinson	Trautmann and Co		
Norwood	Ap 28	B. ship	789	Bristen	Chapman, King and Co	London	Imdt
Oanita	May 29	B. ship	1105	White	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Oliver Cutts	June 1	B. ship	708	Ray	Augustine Heard and Co		
Orion	June 1	A. ship	1297	Whiting	Russell and Co		
Ousuri	June 9	A. bark	363	Patton	John Thorne	Hakodadi	24th inst
Pegasus	June 6	B. ship	525	Penrise	Binin, Tate and Co		
Petrel	May 31	B. schr	267	Lewis	Dent and Co		
Polmaise	May 21	B. ship	887	Butler	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Taku Chefoo	20th inst
Portland	May 28	B. ship	871	Peters	Hogg Brothers		
Reindeer	June 4	B. ship	964	McClellen	Johnson and Co		
Royal Alfred	June 9	B. ship	1239	Whiting	Hogg Brothers		
Royal Saxon	Ju 13	B. ship	799	Randall	Russell and Co		
Rudolph	Ju 14	Bre. sch	100	Olbicki	Eduard Schellhass and Co		
Shanghai	May 31	Spa. bk	264	Bustelo	Order	Amoy & M'la	
Star of China	May 21	B. ship	794	Hoge	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Sebastopol	Ap 30	A. ship	780		Augustine Heard and Co		
Sir Isaac Newton	May 28	B. bark	406	Faye	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Sir Robert Sale	June 8	B. ship	701	Lansdowne	Bower Hanbury and Co		
Stirling	Feb 7	A. bark	509	Bourne	Dent and Co		
Surat	Ju 14	B. ship		Dunlop	Frazar and Co		
Surprise	May 20	A. ship	1262	Hanlett	Olyphant and Co		
Tye-ong	Ju 14	Sia. bk	475	Denesky	A. R. Tilby and Co		
Water Witch	June 2	B. ship	1136	Worthington	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Taku	
Weymouth	May 3	B. ship	129	Norris	Hogg, Brothers		
Whitehall	Ju 16	B. ship	936	James	Captain		
Wm. McIntosh	Dec 23	B. ship	707	Duff	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt
W. W. Smith	May 29	B. ship	700	Clare	Frazar and Co		

86 *Vessels.*]

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Berwick Walls	Barclay			
Bethel		(Floating Hospital)		
Kirgaan				
Lady McNaghten	Weymouth	American ship		
Louisa		British ship	570	Geo. Barnet and Co
Melbourne		British ship	90	T. R. Wheelock
Ngapuhi		British barque	594	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Nimrod		British ship	545	Harbor Master
Rosa		British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs
Samuel Stoddart				F. R. Gamwell

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	63	Augustine Heard and Co
Fei Yuen	Erickson	British steamer	50	Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Pokelin	Rofoed	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
Hercules	Parkes	British steamer		Captains
Little Orphan		American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White		American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Powerful	Ryder	Ham. steamer	50	Wm. Pustau and Co
Samson	Erikson	British steamer	81	Capt. Patridge
Titan	Guilett	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co

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